

Business Notices.

\$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
ELEGANT SIDE-SPLIT CASHMERE PANTS,
WORTH \$5,
Selling for \$2.50.
AT
FRANK'S,
Nos. 65 and 67 Fulton-st.

\$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
MORE ANTIQUE SILK VESTS,
WORTH \$5,
Selling for \$1.50.
AT
E. V. HUGHES & Co.,
Nos. 65 and 67 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Chit.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Immense Display of
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
PARIS CLOCKS, BRONZE, TABLE GOODS, SILVER PLATED
WARE, PARIAN STATUARY, and a thousand other articles.
The fine assortment of goods
IMPORTED BY US FOR THE TRADE,
is now offered to our retail customers,
at an unprecedented reduction in price.

E. V. HUGHES & Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

\$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
BLACK DRESSING PANTS,
WORTH \$5.75,
Selling for \$2.50.
AT
E. V. HUGHES & Co.,
Nos. 65 and 67 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Chit-st.

CURTAINS!! Retaining below Cost of Importation.
Broadcloth for curtains, \$75 worth \$100
Brocade for curtains, \$85 worth 110
Satin for curtains, \$95 worth 120
Satin de la Reine for curtains, \$45 worth 60
Lace Curtains, \$10 worth 14
Lace Curtains, \$15 worth 22
KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

\$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
RICH VELVET VESTS,
WORTH \$5,
Selling for \$2.50.
AT
E. V. HUGHES & Co.,
Nos. 65 and 67 Fulton-st.

IMPORTERS' STOCK
AT RETAIL.
GENTS' CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, &c., of our
own importation, at wholesale prices.
No. 313 Broadway.

\$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
GOOD WARM COATS,
WORTH \$5,
Selling for \$2.50.
AT
E. V. HUGHES & Co.,
Nos. 65 and 67 Fulton-st.

BREAKFAST JACKETS—At only \$2 each; also
BESING ROBERTS at low price. TRAVELING SHIRTS at cost.
Retail for cash.
134 FULTON ST. No. 61 Nassau-st.

\$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
BLACK CLOTH VESTS,
WORTH \$5,
Selling for \$2.50.
AT
E. V. HUGHES & Co.,
Nos. 65 and 67 Fulton-st.

Citizens and strangers are invited to notice the variety and excellence of stock offered at our counters, consisting of HATS, COATS, CLOTHS, &c. The quality and style of our Fall and Winter goods are such as to attract the eye and secure the purchase of our special sales. Our Cash Department presents every desirable article for street or traveling use. Gentlemen will find GLOVES, CRAVATS, HOSIERY, &c., this season under a speciality, and offered to customers at our usual prices.

KNOX—Hats must be worn, and gentlemen of elegant taste desire it equally imperative upon them to purchase of KNOX. This accounts for the continued success of this popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, where rivals in trade are suffering in consequence of the hard times. Shrewd people will take a hint from this, and, like him, select the plan of manufacturing a superior article and selling it cheaply. Try it.

BREAST REDUCTION—RICH CARPETING.
GENTS' & LADIES'—Bored and Tired at \$125 per yard, offer their entire stock of ROYAL WILTON, V.M. CUT, PERSIAN, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INDIAN CARPETS, at a great reduction from recent prices.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverham, New-York.—Men and women—Bored and Tired at \$125 per yard, offer their entire stock of ROYAL WILTON, V.M. CUT, PERSIAN, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INDIAN CARPETS, at a great reduction from recent prices.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATSON'S, No. 333 Broadway.—Pianos and Melodions at lower prices than any other establishment in this market. Pianos and Melodions to Rent, and sent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Myriads of men have been engaged for more than one-quarter of this century in treating the various diseases of the human system, and in the use of the various remedies, but none have succeeded so far as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Their continuous and enthusiastic use in all the various diseases of the human system, and in the use of the various remedies, but none have succeeded so far as Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscribers, in sending us communications, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which the paper is to be sent. All communications should be addressed to the Post-Office and State.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, and the paper is not responsible for the return of any communication.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The mails by the steamer Arago will close at 10 1/2 a. m. to-day.

Advice by way of Washington, from the Chief Justice of Utah, now journeying to that Territory with the Expedition, confirm the reported destruction of a wagon-train beyond Fort Laramie, by the Mormons. It does not yet appear that any soldiers have been killed, but the Saints would seem to be able to cut off one detachment at least if disposed and to capture another heavy armed train.

The chief point in the news by the Arabia is the fall of Delhi, on which we make some comments below. Next to this in importance is the fact that the suspension of specie payments by the American banks is regarded in England as a favorable financial symptom. Many failures had occurred, principally among English houses engaged in the American trade. In Paris and Vienna the crisis had not yet developed its full effect; but the result of the stoppage of all orders from this country must be seriously felt in all the manufacturing and trading centers of Europe.

The uncertainty concerning the exercise of the royal power in Prussia has ended. The recovery of the King from illness being slow, if not altogether doubtful, his obliged the Queen to submit to the signature of the invalid a decree, by which he delegates ample authority to his brother, the Prince of Prussia. This measure was postponed for days and weeks, chiefly through the reluctance of the Queen, who was anxious to keep power from falling into the hands of the Prince, and, above all, into those of his wife, no affection existing between the two sisters-in-law. This procrastination has occasioned great murmuring in Berlin and Prussia, as it caused public matters to come to a standstill. Already rumors arose in Berlin that a party of the superior officials, civil and military, had urged the Prince to seize power, without awaiting notice from the King or the Chambers.

The new Regent is a man of straightforward character, possessing a certain information, above all in history, supported by a very strong memory, but of very limited intellectual activity. His mind is neither expansive nor elastic. Before the events of 1848 he was considered inimical to the liberal philosophy rather than to the actions of his

brother, and for this the insurrection of Berlin obliged him to fly to England. His wife, a Princess of Weimar, and niece of Nicholas, the late Emperor of Russia, took at that epoch a pronounced side with the new ideas of the liberal party in opposition to the Court. This reconciled the public feeling, and the Prince returned from exile. He then subscribed to his brother's half-liberal, half-despotic policy during 1848-49. He supported the notion of the union of Germany under an Emperor, and in the name of this union he commended the Prussian army in suppressing the republican movement in Baden. When a new Constitution was proclaimed in Prussia, he did not refuse his oath in its favor, as has been erroneously stated, but made a long speech about his submission to the will of the King, and incidentally to that of the nation. His mind, filled with the historical traditions of his house and its policy, made him ever an opponent of submission to Austrian influence as inaugurated in 1850 by the Manteuffel Ministry. For the same reason, during the Eastern war, he could not firmly decide between his hatred of Austrian supremacy and the insinuating counsels of his wife, the latter inclining with the liberals toward the Western alliance. In this pulling and pushing, he again took refuge in submitting to the royal wish of his brother, impelled by loyal legitimate duty as well as by military discipline.

If the regency should be prolonged for some time, then the Princess, his wife, at present somewhat an exile at Coblenz, on the Rhine, will eventually come to Berlin, notwithstanding the opposition of the Queen. There, undoubtedly, by her influence, and, very likely, by its first manifestation, Cabinet changes may be produced. Sacrifices may be made, as the foremost desire of the liberal party will be to throw overboard the hated Premier Manteuffel and his colleagues, some of whom are deserters from the liberal ranks.

Redshirts again the Premier of the Sultan; a victory, this, of English over French influence, of Lord Redcliffe over M. Thourouel. Redshirts is the strongest man in the councils of the Porte at the present crisis, and unflinchingly opposed to the reunion of the Principality, or to a marked change in their Constitutions and their relations with Constantinople. England, moreover, is said to be more decided in going with Austria and Turkey in opposition to the other signers of the Treaty of Paris. The Congress is to meet early in December. But will Redshirts submit to a decision which, if adverse to the Porte, inaugurates virtually the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire?

From France we hear of the sudden death of Gen. Cavaignac. His malady was a disease of the heart. He was born at Paris Oct. 15, 1802; studied at the Polytechnic School; became a Captain of Engineers in 1825; was an adherent of the July revolution in 1830; was sent to Africa in 1832 to get him out of the way on account of his Republican opinions; became a Colonel in 1841, and a Brigadier-General in 1844, and was made a General of Division and Governor of Algeria by the revolution of 1848. He was soon offered the place of Minister of War by the Provisional Government, and declined it. He was chosen to the National Assembly, and finally became Minister of War on May 15, 1848. Soon after came the insurrection of June, and this he undertook to suppress. No one, we believe, has ever questioned the great military ability he displayed in that incomparable episode of civil war. Nor have his enemies ever been able to deprive him of the honor of having displayed all the magnanimity and all the kindness of heart possible in such a position. That struggle over, he had every opportunity of usurpation; but he chose rather to leave a blameless name in history. He calmly resigned power to the man whom the people had chosen, and by whom they were afterward bloodily betrayed, and returned to his seat as a simple member of the Legislature. Since the coup d'état he has lived in retirement at Paris until the election, when he was chosen to the Legislative Body in opposition to the Government. He was a man of chivalric qualities and strong practical sense, somewhat arbitrary in disposition, but honest and upright. His great mistake was in sending troops to put down the Roman Republic, and restore the temporal monarchy of the Pope.

The American horses are beaten again in England, and beaten very badly.

The meeting of citizens at the Merchants' Exchange this afternoon is one whose importance cannot well be exaggerated. Upon its action depends, in a great measure, the future character of the City Government. As it shall decide one way or the other, Fernando Wood will or will not be the next Mayor of New-York. The Democratic party, through its authorized organs, has adopted him, and there can be no doubt that he will receive the great mass of votes cast by that party. The Republican party alone, or the American party alone, cannot hope to elect a Mayor; nor can the two combined hope to do it unless they are aided by the vast body of electors who usually abstain from voting altogether. Accordingly, the Republicans have abstained from nominating any candidate, and the Americans have selected a gentleman who is known to the public as an independent National Democrat, and who, while he openly declines to receive any mere party nomination, professes a readiness to cooperate with men of all parties in securing the city from its present melancholy position, whether as a candidate or as a worker in the ranks.

Thus then the question is referred by both the opposition parties to the body where its decision properly belongs—to the great mass of tax-payers, and of honest, independent citizens. As these shall determine, so will the election be decided. If the tax-payers wish the enormous increase in their burdens to go on at a constantly progressive ratio, they will stay away from this meeting, let the election go by default, and thus indirectly make Fernando Wood once more the chief magistrate of the city. So if the honest, independent citizens wish to choose to that office a convicted swindler—a man who cheats his partner by changing an invoice from \$176 to \$176.60, and who fights through all the Courts to retain this ill-got plunder—a man who pleads the Statute of Limitations to a criminal charge—a man who keeps money erroneously given him by a bank-teller—a man who resists the law and exposes the city to the danger of riot and bloodshed merely for his own selfish purposes—a man under whose administration the most enormous jobs are devised and executed—if they wish to choose such a man, their course is plain and simple. Let them stay away from this meeting, and from the polls, and they will have all that they desire and more. The decision rests with them. They can have shame or honor, profligacy or integrity, robbery or honesty, baseness or good character in the administration of the Municipal Government, just as they may prefer. But let them remember that the former will require no effort

whatever on their part, and that for the latter they must work. Let us hope that they will do this as they do earnestly.

The mail of the Arabia brings us the important intelligence of the fall of Delhi. This event, so far as we can judge from the meager details at hand, appears to have resulted upon the simultaneous occurrence of bitter dissensions among the rebels, a change in the numerical proportions of the contending parties, and the arrival on Sept. 5 of the siege train which was expected as long ago as June 8.

After the arrival of Nicholson's reinforcements, we had estimated the army before Delhi at a total of 7,529 men, an estimate fully confirmed since. After the subsequent accession of 3,000 Cashmere troops, sent to the English by the Rajah Ranber Singh, the British forces are stated by *The Friend of India* to have amounted in all to about 11,000 men. On the other hand, *The Military Spectator* of London affirms that the rebel forces had diminished in numbers to about 17,000 men, of whom 5,000 were cavalry; while *The Friend of India* computes their forces at about 13,000, including 1,000 irregular cavalry. As the horse became quite useless after the breach was once effected and the struggle within the town had begun, and, consequently, on the very entrance of the English they made their escape, the total forces of the Sepoys, whether we accept the computation of *The Military Spectator* or of *The Friend of India*, could not be estimated beyond 11,000 or 12,000 men. The English forces, less from increase on their side than from a decrease on the opposite one, had, therefore, become almost equal to those of the mutineers; their slight numerical inferiority being more than made up by the moral effect of a successful bombardment and the advantage of the offensive enabling them to choose the points on which to throw their main strength, while the defenders were obliged to disperse their inadequate forces over all the points of the menaced circumference.

The decrease on the part of the rebel forces was caused still more by the withdrawal of whole contingents in consequence of internal dissensions than by the heavy losses they suffered in their incessant sorties for a period of about ten days. While the Mogul specter himself like the merchants of Delhi, had become averse to the rule of the Sepoys, who plundered them of every rupee they had amassed, the religious dissensions between the Hindus and Mohammedan Sepoys, and the quarrels between the old garrison and the new reinforcements, sufficed to break up their superficial organization and to insure their downfall. Still, as the English had to cope with a force but slightly superior to their own, without unity of command, enfeebled and dispirited by dissensions in their own ranks, but who yet, after 84 hours' bombardment, stood six days' cannonade and street-fight within the walls, and then quietly crossed the Jumna on the bridge of boats, it must be confessed that the rebels at last, with their main forces, made the best of a bad position.

The facts of the capture appear to be, that on Sept. 8 the English batteries were opened much in advance of the original position of their forces and within 700 yards of the walls. Between the 8th and the 11th the British heavy ordnance guns and mortars were pushed forward still nearer to the works, a lodgment being effected and batteries established with little loss, considering that the Delhi garrison made two sorties on the 10th and 11th, and made repeated attempts to open fresh batteries, and kept up an annoying fire from rifle-pits. On the 12th the English sustained a loss of about 50 killed and wounded. On the morning of the 13th the enemy's expense magazine, on one bastion, was blown up, as also the wagon of a light gun, which enfiladed the British batteries from the Talwara suburb; and the British batteries effected a practicable breach near the Cashmere gate. On the 14th the assault was made on the city. The troops entered at the breach near the Cashmere gate without serious opposition, gained possession of the large buildings in its neighborhood, and advanced along the ramparts to the Moree bastion and Cabul gate, when the resistance grew very obstinate, and the loss was consequently severe. Preparations were being made to turn the guns from the captured bastions on the city, and to bring up other guns and mortars to commanding points. On the 15th the British batteries on the Moree and Cabul bastions, while a breach was made in the magazine and the palace began to be shelled. The magazine was stormed at daylight, Sept. 16, while on the 17th the mortars continued to play upon the palace from the magazine inclosure.

At this date, owing to it said by *The Bombay Courier*, to the plunder of the Punjab and Lahore mails on the Soinde frontier, the official accounts of the storm break off. In a private communication addressed to the Governor of Bombay, it is stated that the entire city of Delhi was occupied on Sunday, the 20th, the main forces of the mutineers leaving the city at 3 a. m. on the same day, and escaping over the bridges of boats in the direction of Rohildund. Since a pursuit on the part of the English was impracticable until after the occupation of Solimgurh, situated on the river front, it is evident that the rebels, slowly fighting their way from the extreme north end of the city to its southeastern extremity, kept until the 20th, the position necessary for covering their retreat.

As to the probable effect of the capture of Delhi, a competent authority, *The Friend of India*, remarks that "it is the condition of Bengal, and not 'the state of Delhi, that ought at this time to engage the attention of Englishmen. The long delay that has taken place in the capture of the town, has actually destroyed any prestige that we might have derived from an early success; and the strength of the rebels and their numbers are 'diminished as effectually by maintaining the siege as they would be by the capture of the city.'"

Meanwhile, the insurrection is said to be spreading north-east from Calcutta, through Central India up to the north-west; while on the Assam frontier, two strong regiments of Poorbohs, openly proposing the restoration of the ex-Rajah Parandur Singh, had revolted; the Dinapore and Ranghaur mutineers, led by Koor Singh, were marching by Baroda and Nagode in the direction of Subbalpore, and had forced, through his own troops, the Rajah of Rewah to join them. At Subbalpore itself the 53d Bengal Native Regiment had left their cantonments, taking with them a British officer as a hostage for their comrades left behind. The Gwalior mutineers are reported to have crossed the Chambul, and are encamped somewhere between the river and Dhalpore. The most serious items of intelligence remain to be noticed. The Tedpore Legion has, it appears, taken service with the rebel Rajah of Arwah, a place 90 miles north-east of Beawar. They had defeated a considerable force which the Rajah of Tedpore had sent against

them, killing the General and Captain Monck Mason, and capturing three guns. Gen. G. St. P. Lawrence made an advance against them with some of the Nusserabad force, and compelled them to retreat into a town, against which, however, his further attempts proved unavailing. The denuding of Soinde of its European troops had resulted in a widely extended conspiracy, attempts at insurrection being made at no less than five different places, among which figure Hyderabad, Kurrachee and Sikarpore. There is also an untoward symptom in the Punjab, the communication between Moultan and Lahore having been cut off for eight days.

In another place our readers will find a tabular statement of the forces dispatched from England since June 15; the days of arrival of the respective vessels being calculated by us on official statements, and therefore in favor of the British Government. From that list it will be seen that, apart from the small detachments of artillery and engineers sent by the overland route, the whole of the army embarked amounts to 30,899 men, of whom 24,584 belong to the infantry, 3,826 to the cavalry, and 2,334 to the artillery. It will also be seen that before the end of October no considerable reinforcements were to be expected.

A Mrs. Decker of Staten Island having been indicted for manslaughter, in causing the death of a female apprentice by starvation and stripes, has brought a cross action, (or something in the nature of that), against the proprietors of a Sunday newspaper, who undertook to show that she had inflicted similar cruelties upon other little girls committed to her charge. The paper alluded to, printed the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, which found that "Anna Hilton came to her death by being beaten 'in a brutal manner, and from exposure and want 'of food at the hands of Mrs. Matilda Decker.'"

Anna, the child in question, was sent from the benevolent institution of Mr. Pease, in the Five Points, to which the negligence of a drunken mother had consigned her, and her father was dead. The defense called the reverend gentleman, who swore that when the child left his custody on the 12th of June, 1856, she was healthy and amiable; that she was apprenticed to Mrs. Decker, who showed herself to be a church member; and that the next time he saw her she was dead in the house of her mistress, attired for the grave in the very clothes which he had provided for her, and bearing marks upon her person, which to his experienced eyes, plainly indicated corporal ill-usage before death. There was further evidence to show that Mrs. D. acceded, beat and whipped the child, ("if she got to talking with her," said one witness, "she never let her go without a whipping.") that she poured hot water into her mouth; that she pursued the unfortunate, with a dog, when the sufferer tried to run away across the meadows; that she was found dead upon the carpet in the corner of the room; that she had before death been seen to hang her head and to groan moaning; that when as sick that she could hardly walk she was obliged to perform menial offices, and was sent out of doors, and into the snow without stockings and shoes; that when she died she had only a bundle of skirts under her head for a pillow; that Mrs. Decker was a woman of a very violent and undisciplined temper, and was wont to beat her own son and stamp upon his head in a cruel and unusual manner. Other children, fortunately yet living, were put upon the stand who testified to the cruelties of this same mistress inflicted upon themselves. Sarah L. Townsend, aged 13 years to having been struck with a hatchet by Mrs. Decker, because she would not be a cat; to having run away from her in cold weather in consequence of barbarous treatment; and to having been importuned by her mistress to tell a lie in order to explain certain bruises upon her head. Rachel Anderson, aged 14, testified that she was sent from a poor-house to live with Mrs. Decker; that she staid a week with her; that she was scourged with rods upon the back, feet and elsewhere, and that in the absence of Mrs. Decker she ran back to the poor-house from which she came.

It is not at all necessary that we should go into further painful details of the torments and elaborate cruelty of a vulgar and coarse harridan, inflicted upon helpless and tender children. We have examined the testimony for the plaintiff, and we cannot see that it materially affects the case. No unprejudiced person can read the reports of the trial without being irresistibly drawn to the conclusion that this child, after undergoing the sharp ordeal of exposure and of a drunken parentage in the Five Points—after a brief respite from the woes which preceded so heavily and so early upon her life—was consigned to a worse hell than that from which she at first escaped; was cut off, not merely from the chance of mental culture, from the pleasures and relaxations which were pertinent to her period of life, but from common physical comforts. It must have been dreary in the Five Points, for poor little Anna Hilton, before Mr. Pease found her; it must have been drearier far in that isolated house of Mrs. Decker, in which a blow followed every word, and in which she found only a coarse tongue, a heavy hand, a poor diet, inadequate raiment and hard work. On the whole, and viewing the case upon quite Epicurean principles, we think Anna Hilton would have been better off in the garret of her Bacchante of a mother in the Five Points. She would there have found occasional moments of relaxation. The austeries of her young life would have been tempered by moments of play—by little occasions of happiness—by small relief from the charitable—at least by that idleness which is the bliss of early childhood. Instead of this, from the cold morning to the gray evening, she hardly knew respite from the sharp chastisings of her vixen mistress—she was doomed to toil without equitable requital—she stood all alone bereft of human sympathy for which our little ones "do so perpetually hunger—a sad, sore, heavy-hearted, moaning, suffering child, the pitiable spectacle in this world!

We think that a case like this should direct the attention of Mr. Pease, and of all other persons having the disposal of children deserted by natural guardians, to the great responsibilities attending their office. The risk is great. For those orphans, under the most favorable circumstances, we cannot hope for the best. Blood is thicker than water; and it is not, we suspect, in one case out of a thousand, that the little adopted creature that holds upon the parental heart, which will be surety for tenderness, consideration and liberality. In many more cases there may be a decent fostering without that vigilant care necessary to the rounded formation of character. And frequently, we fear, the relation which philanthropic officials create, and which it is in their power to control, brings only severity and neglect and privation. Such a relation suggests no sense of responsibility to a sacred conscience. It is tempered by no parental tenderness. It originates in selfishness and in a low desire to obtain

cheap menial service. It ends too often as it ended in this Staten Island tragedy. The law books are full of just such cases; the Newgate calendar will furnish any number of them; the memory of many a man will recall one or more within the range of his personal experience.

It is difficult to point out a remedy for these evils. We suppose that Mr. Pease and other like gentlemen do their best. Children cannot always stay in the hospitals and asylums, and it is very desirable that, under favorable circumstances, they should leave them. The scrutiny into the character of these applying for apprentices should be very searching. Moreover, we respectfully submit that a child thus sent from a benevolent institution should still maintain its relations to it—should be permitted to visit it upon stated occasions, when distance will permit, and that, when the distance is too great to allow this, the directors should make it a part of the contract to require bonds for good treatment from responsible persons, and a quarterly report from the master or mistress of the apprentice. These precautions might increase business; but they might also save many a little creature from misery frightful to contemplate.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.

A letter was received by Gen. Cass this morning from the Chief Justice of Utah, who accompanies the expedition, dated Oct. 13. It materially confirms yesterday's intelligence touching the destruction of the train of wagons beyond Fort Laramie. Two trains, with seventy-eight wagons, were stalled by the Mormons, at night, on the 5th of October, in a narrow pass near Sweet Water, about 280 miles from Fort Laramie, and completely destroyed. No lives were lost. Col. Smith, with a force of forty-eight men, was near by, but was not attacked. These trains appear to have been comparatively unguarded, and to have been scattered along the route, not expecting a surprise. They therefore fell an easy prey to their assailants.

Col. Alexander's party was in advance and had at last accounts passed beyond Green River. It is thought that he may be saved, if he have the courage to retreat, but as to do that would involve a disregard of his orders to advance, it seems doubtful whether the responsibility of disobeying them will be assumed. Serious apprehensions for his fate are entertained.

Misgivings are felt concerning the safety of a heavy sufferer's train with a half million dollars worth of supplies, which was behind that destroyed. If the heavy snows should have turned it out of the route taken by the other train, it is not improbable that it escaped sharing its fate. Otherwise its situation is very precarious.

Col. Johnson, the commander of the expedition, was at Fort Laramie on the 5th of October with the rear detachment, and expecting to advance immediately.

The War Department has no intelligence whatever concerning these matters.

It is now understood that George Plitt will supersede Mr. Seaman as Superintendent of the Public Printing, at the opening of Congress. Plitt has taken Col. Forney's residence, and Seaman will, it is presumed, retire with \$100,000, after five years' service upon a salary of \$2,500.

A Committee of mechanics from Baltimore called on Secretary Tucey this morning for the purpose of soliciting work at the Navy Yard here, on the ground that they had been driven from home by the Plug-Ugly mobs.

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.

Gen. Cass to-day received a letter from Judge E. L. Jackson, Chief Justice of Utah, who is on way to the Territory and beyond Fort Laramie, stating that an express had arrived, bringing intelligence of an attack on the United States quartermaster's train by the Mormons, in which 75 wagons and their contents were destroyed. The Government officers here do not fully credit the report.

Emphatic instructions have been sent South, with the view, if possible, to intercept Gen. Walker and his party.

The Secretary of the Treasury's statement shows the amount in the different depositories to be \$11,788,000, of which \$7,538,000 is subject to draft. The receipts for the week ending the 9th inst. amount to nearly \$500,000.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.
BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.

The Judges of the Election for this city have made returns of an election held on the "fourth Wednesday of November," while the Constitution requires the election to be held on the "first Wednesday." The returns have been sent to the Governor, who may refuse to commission the parties elected. At any rate the oversight will make trouble.

Thomas Toner, one of the notorious Know-nothing Tigers, was mortally shot last night by a man named Norgan. Last year, at about the same time, Toner was a party to the murder of a German near the place where he, himself, was shot.

THE MISSISSIPPI U. S. SENATORSHIP.
JACKSON, Miss., Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.
The Hon. A. G. Brown has been nominated by the Democrats to the United States Senate.

A BILL TO SUSTAIN THE CREDIT OF MISSOURI.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.

The bill to sustain the credit of the State was before the Legislature yesterday. It provides for a mill tax, and also for the collection of the two per cent fund claimed by the State from the United States.

FOREIGN NEWS VIA CAPE RACE.
ST. JOHN, N. F., Friday, Nov. 13—P. M.
We have good reason to expect to-night news from Europe via Cape Race, and have requested the lines to hold open through to New-York.

[The dispatch says nothing as to what steamer has passed Cape Race, but if news is to be expected, it is doubtless the City of Washington, from Liverpool, or Arcturion, from Southampton, 4th inst. The line east of Liverpool, N. B., closed without notifying us of its intention. If news has been obtained it will come to hand to-morrow forenoon.—Rep.]

LATER FROM HAVANA.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.

The steamship Isabel arrived here this afternoon with Havana and Key West dates to the 16th inst. She brought no news of interest.

LOSS OF A SCHOONER AND CREW.
CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.

The schooner *Traveler*, reported seeing a large schooner founder forty miles from here on Sunday last. She had lost her crew. The T. did not ascertain her name and was unable to render any assistance.

THE WOODMAN CASE.
NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.

Mr. Woodman, ex-husband of Mrs. Woodman, the heroine of the New-York Hotel affair, has sued for a divorce.

DEATH OF TWO SEAMEN.
BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.

The schooner *Harriet* from Havana, at this port, reports that T. B. Erwig of New-York, and John Knowles of England, seamen, died on the passage.

THE CASE OF DONNELLY.
TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.

Col. Warren Scott made a strong argument to-day against the verdict delivered yesterday. He showed that the verdict was contradictory. He also cited authorities to show that it was contrary to law, to cause each count in the indictment charged Donnelly with the same murder and Moses with the same death, and as such counts were a direct charge, the prima facie case of having inflicted the same wound four times, from which Moses suffered four distinct and separate deaths—an impossibility.

J. F. Bradley then reviewed the evidence in the case, and the circumstances attending it, to show that aside from the direct declarations of Moses, there was nothing to convict Donnelly.

SENTENCE OF MURDERERS.
ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.

Breen and Slavin, sons, the murderers of the McKee family, were sentenced to-day to be hanged on the 11th inst. December next. Slavin, Jr., was also found guilty. Sentence on him will be passed hereafter.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL.
WILMINGTON, Del., Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.

The upper rolling mill of Dupont's powder mill, near this place, exploded this morning. Two men named Shanley were injured, yet not fatally.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
ROCHESTER, Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.

The New-York Central Railroad direct line between Rochester and Syracuse is now all right. The train now runs between Albany and Buffalo with its usual regularity.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER NEBRASKA.
NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.

The schooner *Nebraska*, from Philadelphia, bound to Georgetown, D. C., with a cargo of coal, was lost in three fathoms water, in the Horse Shoe.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER REINDER.
CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.

The steamer *Reinder*, running between St. Louis and Alton, struck a snag at the mouth of the Missouri River last night and sank in nine feet of water. She was uninsured.

THE CENTRAL ROAD.
ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 13, 1857.

The Central road is now again in running order, and trains to-day leave and arrive on time.

PHILADELPH